

IIC2343 - Arquitectura de Computadores

Ayudantía 2

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Preguntas

Los ejercicios de esta ayudantía fueron resueltos utilizando la arquitectura ISA MEEP MEEP (solamente 4 registros s1, s2, s3, s4)y no la arquitectura ISA MIPS. Hay instrucciones que difieren de ambas arquitecturas, por lo tanto es importante que se fijen en la ISA que van a usar antes de escribir un programa. Notar además que las soluciones para esta ayudantía son soluciones posibles pero están lejos de ser las únicas soluciones válidas.

1. Assembly

a) Cargue los valores 5 y 17 en los registros \$s1 y \$s2. Considere registros de 1 byte.

TIP: Para resolver este ejercicio con la ISA MIPS, se podría hacer lo siguiente:

```
^{1} addi $s1, $zero, 5 # s1 = 5 2 addi $s2, $zero, 17 # s2 = 17
```

b) Utilizando la arquitectura ISA MEEP MEEP, programe una multiplicación en assembly entre dos números guardados en memoria. Considere que los números a multiplicar están en las direcciones 8 y 9, mientras que el resultado desea guardarse en la dirección 13.

```
1 movi $s2, 8
                        \# s2 = 8
                        \# s3 = 9
2 movi $s3, 9
                        \# s1 = Memory [8]
зlb
        $s1, 0($s2)
4 lb
        $s2, 0($s3)
                        \# s2 = Memory [9]
5 movi $s3, 0
                        \# s3 = 0 (contador)
_{6} movi \$s4, 0
                        \# s4 = 0 (acumulado)
7 beq $s2, $s3, 4
8 addi $s3, $s3, 1
                        \# si contador == s2, saltar a 11 (7 + 4)
                        # s3 += 1 (aumentar contador)
9 add $s4, $s4, $s1 # s4 += s1
10 j
                        # saltar a 7
                        \# s1 = 13 (queremos escribir en Memory[13])
11 movi $s1, 13
        $s3, 0($s1)
                        \# \text{ Memory}[13] = s3
```

c) Utilizando la arquitectura ISA MEEP MEEP, programe en assembly un código que le permita sumar N números pares positivos desde el número P_0 en adelante. Asuma que N y P_0 están guardados en la memoria RAM en las direcciones 13 y 21, respectivamente. Guarde el valor final en la dirección 4 de la memoria. Comente si lo encuentra necesario.

Lo primero que haremos será definir para qué usaremos cada registro. Usaremos s1 como un contador para saber qué número estamos sumando, s2 lo usaremos para saber hasta qué número sumar, s3 lo usaremos como un extractor temporal (un recipiente en el cual almacenar temporalmente los números extraídos de memoria) y s4 lo usaremos para almacenar el total sumado. Una vez definido esto, podemos empezar a escribir el programa.

```
1 movi $s2, 21
                        \# s2 = 21
        $s1, 0($s2)
                        # s1 = Memory[21] (ubicacion del primer numero a sumar)
2 lb
з movi $s2, 13
                         \# s2 = 13
                         \# s3 = Memory[13] (cantidad de numeros a sumar)
 4 lb
        \$s3, 0(\$s2)
        \$s2, \$s1, \$s3
5 add
                        \# s2 = s1 + s3 (ubicacion del ultimo numero a sumar)
6 movi $s4, 0
                         \# s4 = 0 (valor total sumado)
7 beq
        $s1, $s2, 5
                         \# \text{ si s1} = \text{s2}, \text{ saltar a 12 } (7 + 5)
        $s3, 0($s1)
                        \# s3 = Memory [s1]
8 lb
        \$s4, \$s4, \$s3
9 add
                        \# s4 += s3
10 addi $s1, $s1, 1
                        # s1 += 1 (contador)
11 j
                         # saltar a 7
12 movi $s1, 4
                        \# s1 = 4 (queremos escribir en Memory[4])
        $s4, 0($s1)
                        \# \text{ Memory } [4] = s4
13 sb
```

2. Anexos

MIPS assembly language

| Category | Instruction | Example | Meaning | Comments |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Arithmetic | add | add \$s1,\$s2,\$s3 | \$s1 = \$s2 + \$s3 | Three register operands |
| | subtract | sub \$s1,\$s2,\$s3 | \$s1 = \$s2 - \$s3 | Three register operands |
| | add immediate | addi \$s1,\$s2,20 | \$s1 = \$s2 + 20 | Used to add constants |
| Data transfer | load word | lw \$s1,20(\$s2) | \$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20] | Word from memory to register |
| | store word | sw \$s1,20(\$s2) | Memory[\$s2 + 20] = \$s1 | Word from register to memory |
| | load half | 1h \$s1,20(\$s2) | \$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20] | Halfword memory to register |
| | load half unsigned | 1hu \$s1,20(\$s2) | \$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20] | Halfword memory to register |
| | store half | sh \$s1,20(\$s2) | Memory[\$s2 + 20] = \$s1 | Halfword register to memory |
| | load byte | 1b \$s1,20(\$s2) | \$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20] | Byte from memory to register |
| | load byte unsigned | 1bu \$s1,20(\$s2) | \$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20] | Byte from memory to register |
| | store byte | sb \$s1,20(\$s2) | Memory[\$s2 + 20] = \$s1 | Byte from register to memory |
| | load linked word | 11 \$s1,20(\$s2) | \$s1 = Memory[\$s2 + 20] | Load word as 1st half of atomic swap |
| | store condition, word | sc \$s1,20(\$s2) | Memory[\$s2+20]=\$s1;\$s1=0 or 1 | Store word as 2nd half of atomic swap |
| | load upper immed. | lui \$s1,20 | \$s1 = 20 * 2 ¹⁶ | Loads constant in upper 16 bits |
| Logical | and | and \$s1,\$s2,\$s3 | \$s1 = \$s2 & \$s3 | Three reg. operands; bit-by-bit AND |
| | or | or \$s1,\$s2,\$s3 | \$s1 = \$s2 \$s3 | Three reg. operands; bit-by-bit OR |
| | nor | nor \$s1,\$s2,\$s3 | \$s1 = ~ (\$s2 \$s3) | Three reg. operands; bit-by-bit NOR |
| | and immediate | andi \$s1,\$s2,20 | \$s1 = \$s2 & 20 | Bit-by-bit AND reg with constant |
| | or immediate | ori \$s1,\$s2,20 | \$s1 = \$s2 20 | Bit-by-bit OR reg with constant |
| | shift left logical | sll \$s1,\$s2,10 | \$s1 = \$s2 << 10 | Shift left by constant |
| | shift right logical | srl \$s1,\$s2,10 | \$s1 = \$s2 >> 10 | Shift right by constant |
| Conditional branch | branch on equal | beq \$s1,\$s2,25 | if (\$s1 == \$s2) go to PC + 4 + 100 | Equal test; PC-relative branch |
| | branch on not equal | bne \$s1,\$s2,25 | if (\$s1!= \$s2) go to PC + 4 + 100 | Not equal test; PC-relative |
| | set on less than | slt \$s1,\$s2,\$s3 | if (\$s2 < \$s3) \$s1 = 1; else \$s1 = 0 | Compare less than; for beq, bne |
| | set on less than unsigned | sltu \$s1,\$s2,\$s3 | if (\$s2 < \$s3) \$s1 = 1; else \$s1 = 0 | Compare less than unsigned |
| | set less than immediate | slti \$s1,\$s2,20 | if (\$s2 < 20) \$s1 = 1; else \$s1 = 0 | Compare less than constant |
| | set less than immediate unsigned | sltiu \$s1,\$s2,20 | if (\$s2 < 20) \$s1 = 1; else \$s1 = 0 | Compare less than constant unsigned |
| Unconditional jump | jump | j 2500 | go to 10000 | Jump to target address |
| | jump register | jr \$ra | go to \$ra | For switch, procedure return |
| | jump and link | jal 2500 | \$ra = PC + 4; go to 10000 | For procedure call |

Figura 1: ISA de un computador MIPS

| SAMPLE INSTRUCTION | Meaning |
|--|--|
| ADD \$51, \$52, \$53 SUB \$51, \$52, \$53 ADD: \$51, \$52, \$53 ADD: \$51, \$52, \$53 OR \$51, \$52, \$53 AND: \$51, \$52, \$53 AND: \$51, \$52, \$53 AND: \$51, \$52, \$57 OR: \$51, \$52, \$57 SRL \$51, \$52, \$57 SRL \$51, \$52, \$57 BEQ \$51, \$52, \$57 BEQ \$51, \$52, \$57 T \$57 LIT LB \$51, \$52, \$57 SB \$51, \$52, \$52 MOV: \$51, \$52 | \$51 = \$52 + \$53 |
| SUB \$51, \$52, \$53 | \$\$1 = \$\$2 - \$\$3 |
| ADDI \$51, \$52, Lit | \$\$1 = \$\$2 + Lit \$\$1 = \$\$2 1 \$\$3 |
| HND DAY, 352, 353 | \$51 = \$52 x \$53 |
| OR \$51, \$52, \$53 | 1 3 71 = 1 2 0 V 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| AND \$51, \$52, Lit | \$51 = \$52 1 Lit \$51 = \$52 V Lit \$51 = \$52 << Lit \$51 = \$52 >> Lit if (\$51 == \$52) 60 TO PC + Lit |
| OR: \$51, \$52, Lit | \$\$1 = \$52 V Lit |
| SU \$51, \$52, Lit | \$51 = \$S2 << LiT |
| SRL \$51, \$52, Lit | \$51 = \$\$2 >> Lit |
| BEQ \$\$1, \$52, LIT | if (\$51 == \$52) 60 TO PC + Lit |
| BNE \$51, \$52, Lit | 1F (\$51 != \$52) 60 79 1-C+LiT |
| 7 47 | 60 TO L.+ |
| LB \$51, Lit(\$52) | \$51= Monory [\$52+Li+] |
| SB \$51, Lit (\$52) | Monory (\$52 + Lit = 851 |
| MOV \$51, \$52 | \$51 = \$52 \$51 = Lit |
| MOV: \$57, L.T | \$\$1 = L;T |
| * REGISTROS DE 1 BYTE, | Memoria BYTE-INDEXED |

Figura 2: ISA de un computador MEEP MEEP